

## 35 Rhodesian villagers killed

CHIREZI, Rhodesia, May 9 (R). — A Rhodesian army patrol camped under darkness into a black nationalist lecture, and 35 villagers died in the fierce, five minute gun battle, which erupted when they were spotted by guerrilla guards, Rhodesian officials said today. The clash, at Dabwa Kraal last Friday night, claimed the highest civilian casualty toll in any battle in Rhodesia's four year war against black nationalist guerrillas. The dead were 16 women, seven men, six girls and six boys. Thirty villagers were wounded. Police Superintendent Jim Carse described the fight today to a party of newsmen flown from Salisbury to this town 50 kms. south of the battle scene.

# JORDAN TIMES

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جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

## Libya plans to expel Egyptians

BEIRUT, May 9 (AFP). — Libya intends to expel shortly the some 250,000 Egyptians working in the country, a visiting Libyan leader said here today. Abdul Salam Jalloud, Assistant Secretary General of the Libyan People's Congress, made the statement at a press conference shortly before leaving for Sofia. He accused Egypt of "specialising in lies" against his country and of organising terrorist acts there. Those Egyptian workers involved in the acts, he said, would be expelled as soon as the People's Congress voted to do so. The decision would be taken before the end of this month. Mr. Jalloud also attacked the support given by Egypt and Morocco to Zaire, accusing the two Arab countries of acting on behalf of "imperialism".

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## Commodities buffer fund approved

## London summit tackles changing economic order

LONDON, May 9 (R). — There was a touch of humility — even awe — in the way seven of the most powerful nations in the world approached their economic summit meeting at number 10 Downing Street.

They acknowledged that the world is confronted with fundamental economic changes that offer no pat solutions from economists' text books. This realisation prompted President Carter to comment at the final press conference: "I think we have to remember that making decisions, even difficult ones, in unanimity is not a guarantee that our decisions will be consummated."

Alongside the president of the United States sat the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Canada, Italy and Japan.

The summit leaders were confronted with a collective deficit for oil consumer nations of \$45 billion; persistent high unemployment even in the most prosperous countries like the United States and West Germany; and widely differing rates of inflation.

And as if these problems were not complex enough, the summit leaders felt compelled to take account of the world's dwindling reserves of energy and the social and economic implications.

Accordingly they pledged themselves to conserve energy, and to increase and diversify energy production, to reduce dependence on oil. This can mean anything from smaller cars to solar energy traps on new houses.

Technological progress, even if it can cut down the consump-

tion of precious finite resources, has also contributed to the world's economic problems. All the leaders recognised the moral imperative of reducing unemployment, now standing at about 15 million in the 24 major industrial countries. As democrats they realised their own jobs depended on finding the secret of success. The rising clamour for protectionism prompted the summit leaders to make a ringing reaffirmation of their commitment to liberal trading policies. They declared: "We reject protectionism: it would foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples."

In keeping with this awareness of inter-dependence, the seven leaders dubbed "the magnificent seven" in London's Daily Express took great pains to devise ways of helping the poor nations of the Third World.

The came up with a series of proposals obviously designed to prevent the collapse of the Paris negotiations between industrial and developing countries which have been dogged by disagreement.

After a significant policy shift by the Americans, the seven were able to agree in principle on the need for some form of common fund to finance commodity buffer stocks, used to stabilise raw material prices. This is one of the key demands of the developing countries at the Paris talks.

The summit leaders were also prepared to support plans for one billion dollars worth of extra aid to the poorest developing countries to help them meet their debt commitments.



JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE — U.S. President Jimmy Carter listens while Syrian President Hafez Assad talks to newsmen during a joint press conference the two presidents held in Geneva Monday. (AP wirephoto).

## Mes'ha village settled despite many West Bank demonstrations

MESHA, West Bank, May 9 (R). — Colonisers of a new settlement at the Arab village of Mes'ha, just inside the Israeli occupied West Bank, said yesterday they would dedicate their new settlement on Tuesday. The village, to be named Pe'erim, is being established by members of the Gush Emunim, which has made a number of efforts to establish unauthorized settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The Mes'ha site has, however, been authorised by the government who claimed the authorisation because of its defensive position overlooking the heavily populated Tel Aviv area.

Visitors to the site said heavy trucks were bringing in prefabricated concrete structures to house the families of the first 15 male colonists who moved to the spot last week. Tractors were repairing approach roads and sewage lines and workmen were stringing electricity and telephone lines, they said.

The construction work is being carried out by the Ministry of Housing and the Public Works Department.

News of the Mes'ha and other settlement plans has sparked off demonstrations by Arab high school pupils in Nablus and other West Bank towns in recent weeks.

The surrounding area being hilly and rocky and unsuitable for agriculture, the villagers would earn money by establishing a factory for the manufacture of electronic goods, including parts for computers, Gush Emunim spokesmen said.

They said 500 members of

Gush Emunim were waiting to join the village.

A group of army soldiers is encamped nearby. The soldiers' main task will probably be to afford security for the new settlement until their own village at Al Ada is built close by. Both sites are about 5 kms. from the pre-1967 border.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Israel plans to establish 110 new settlements in its southern Negev region and in the occupied northern Sinai.

A ministerial committee approved a 30 million Israeli pound (about \$3 million) budget to plan the southern settlement project, a government spokesman said.

While most of the proposed settlements are to be built in Israel's sparsely populated southwest Negev, an unspecified number will also go up in the Rafiah district in northern Sinai, captured from Egypt in 1967 and where about a dozen Israeli points already exist.

In a separate development reports reaching Amman from the occupied Arab territories disclosed that Arab stores in Jerusalem were ransacked by Zionist gangsters.

Al Quds newspaper added in its report that a top Israeli police officer was involved in one of these armed robberies.

GENEVA, May 9 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter today confirmed U.S. support for the idea of a Palestinian "homeland" immediately before starting a projected three-hour meeting here with Syrian leader Hafez Assad.

Speaking to about 500 newsmen immediately after his arrival from a seven-nation western economic summit in London, Mr. Carter said: "There must be a resolution of the Palestinian problem and a homeland for the Palestinians."

The president said in Washington on March 16 there was a need to provide "a homeland for Palestinian refugees" and it touched off a storm in Israel.

The U.S. President, looking very relaxed, said he believed that Syria had a major role to play in seeking a solution to the Middle East problem. He appreciated the presence in the Middle East area of a strong and moderate leader, President Assad.

President Carter said "I believe if I can learn from President Assad today, then there will be a major step towards peace."

Mr. Carter added that he hoped Middle East peace talks could be resumed in Geneva before the end of the year. Accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security Council President Zbigniew Brzezinski and a principal aide, Hamilton Jordan, President Carter said: "Although my visit here will be brief, I hope to acquire here a better understanding of the problems with which we might deal later on this year."

Mr. Vance, who earlier this year made a fact-finding tour of the Middle East, will undertake a new shuttle soon, Mr. Carter said. In normally well informed circles it was believed that this could come about in July after President Carter had wound up his present series of two-sided talks with all the Middle East leaders involved.

President Assad who arrived in Geneva yesterday, was meanwhile equally optimistic when he talked to newsmen just before the talks started.

"Although it is not always wise to say beforehand what events will be, I take the risk to say that we are optimistic," President Assad said.

President Carter's recent statements about the Middle East had created "an atmosphere of

trust filled with optimism", the Syrian leader went on. He appreciated the U.S. efforts towards finding a solution in the Middle East, he said.

Syria wanted to see the Geneva peace talks resumed and he hoped that his meeting with Mr. Carter would "open the way" for them, President Assad added.

Before leaving Geneva to fly back to London, President Carter described his talks with the Syrian president in glowing terms. He told newsmen with a smile: "It couldn't have been better."

Mr. Carter, who was an hour and a half behind his scheduled take-off for London and a meeting tomorrow of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), had delayed long enough to take a working dinner with President Assad.

The Syrian leader told newsmen who asked whether the talks had produced progress towards Middle East peace: "I hope so."

After dinner Mr. Carter and Mr. Assad retired for a brief private session before Mr. Carter left the hotel where the meeting took place.

Mr. Assad was due to stay the night here in Geneva before going to Bern tomorrow for a luncheon in his honour given by the Swiss President Kurt Furgler.

Mr. Brzezinski told reporters following the meetings between the two presidents that they had discussed details of Middle East borders and ways to guarantee their security.

The talks also covered the nature of the peace sought in the Middle East, Palestinian representation at a resumed Geneva Middle East conference, and the Palestinian question in the context of an overall settlement, Mr. Brzezinski added.

The talks were "extremely valuable, very informative and very friendly", and the two presidents agreed that a new Geneva conference would have to be "well prepared in order to succeed", he said.

The essential object of the meeting was to allow the two leaders to establish personal contact. Mr. Carter regarded President Assad as a "key participant" in the Middle East peace process.

Asked if he knew whether the Palestine Liberation Organisation would be prepared to accept U.N. Security Council resolution 242 on the Middle East and recognise Israel's right to existence, in return for a simultaneous Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to a homeland, Mr. Brzezinski replied, "not at this stage".

Observers saw a hint in this evasive reply that there could be developments in this direction soon however.

## Rakah feels PLO would agree to establish state alongside Israel

TEL AVIV, May 9 (R). — An Israeli Communist Party leader who recently met officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation said today he felt the PLO would agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel on the West Bank.

Dr. Emil Touma and Mr. Uzi Burstein leaders of the pro-Moscow Rakah Party, told a press conference that during two days of talks in Prague last week the PLO had expressed "moderate ideas."

Mr. Burstein said he felt the PLO "would agree to set up a Palestinian mini-state on the West Bank if Israel withdrew to its 1967 borders."

Israel, which has occupied the West Bank since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, has refused to deal with the PLO, regarding it as a purely "terrorist" organisation.

The Rakah leaders said the Palestinian delegation included

Majid Abu Sharar, Secretary General of the Fateh Revolutionary Council, Mr. Issam Abdullatif, a member of the Political Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr. Abdulla Horani, Director General of the Information and Culture Department of the PLO, and Arabi Aoud, of the Jordanian Communist Party.

The Rakah members said they had agreed with the PLO delegation that similar meetings should be held in the future to strengthen contacts between the two groups.

Many leaders of the Israeli Communist Party are Jewish but most of its members and supporters come from Israel's Arab minority which generally opposes the government.

Observers said that the meeting may have been an attempt by Rakah to gain support from local Arabs in next week's general elections.

## Israeli agent reported involved in uranium case

OSLO, May 9 (R). — An Israeli agent admitted to Norwegian police that he took part in an operation to divert 210 tons of uranium to Israel eight years ago, former chief prosecutor said here.

Ex-prosecutor Haakon Wiker said in a statement yesterday that Israeli agent Dan Aerbøl volunteered the information to police while under interrogation here in 1973 in connection with the killing of a suspected Arab guerrilla.

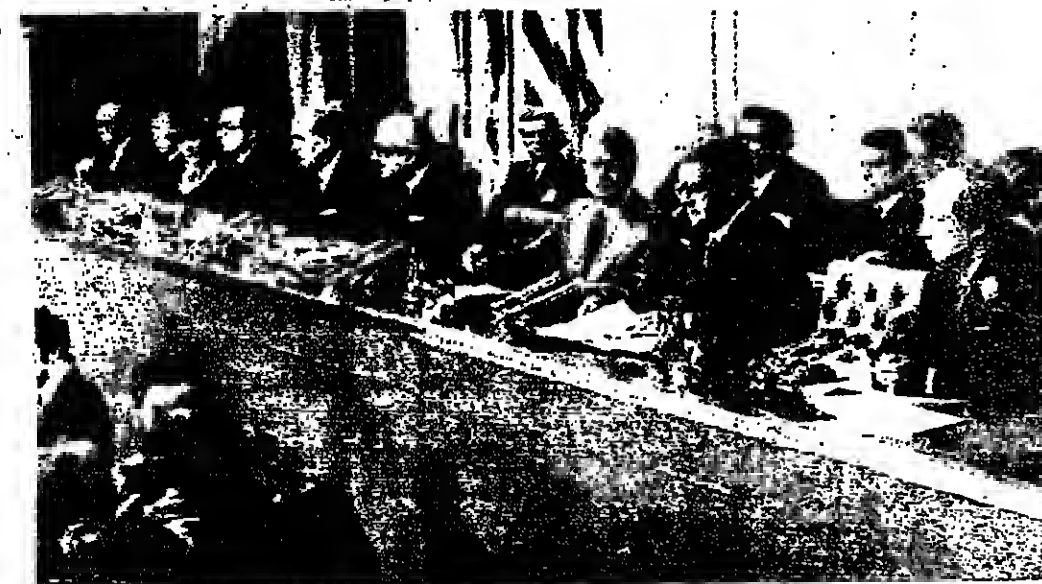
The uranium, of a type that could be used in making atom bombs, disappeared with a West German ship that vanished while on its way from Antwerp to Genoa in 1968. The vessel reappeared under a new name about a year later — without the uranium.

The case of the missing uranium was disclosed only 8 days ago when American Paul Leventhal raised the matter at a nuclear experts conference in Austria.

Since then sources in Brussels, headquarters of the European Common Market, have said they believe the uranium reached Israel. Israel denies this.

Yesterday the Tel Aviv evening newspaper Maariv quoted Mr. Aerbøl as denying any involvement with the missing uranium. He believed the Norwegian guards were "full of fantasy," Maariv said.

The newspaper said that Mr. Aerbøl was commenting on a report in the London Observer newspaper. The Observer said that a member of an Israeli "hit team" responsible for the murders of 11 Arab guerrillas in Europe had admitted involvement in shipping the uranium to Israel.



FACING THE PRESS — Leaders of the seven nations attending the London Economic Summit face a mass of pressmen from a podium in London Sunday during a press conference, at which a joint communiqué was announced. They are, from left: EEC Commissioner Roy Jenkins, Japan's Takeo Fukuda, unidentified secretary, Italy's Giulio Andreotti, France's Giscard d'Estaing, Britain's James Callaghan, U.S. President Carter, West Germany's Helmut Schmidt and Canada's Pierre Trudeau.

## Soviets, Ethiopians pledge bilateral support

MOSCOW, May 9 (R). — Ethiopia and the Soviet Union today pledged support for each other and condemned "the intrigues of imperialism" in the Horn of Africa.

The declaration came in a joint communiqué issued at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union by Ethiopia's head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile-Mariam. The two sides committed themselves to deepening their relations and increasing bilateral contacts in political, economic, cultural and other spheres, the communiqué said.

Col. Mengistu, whose government is facing rebellion and border disputes with Sudan and Somalia, was believed to have discussed Soviet military aid in his two days of talks with Kremlin leaders.

However the communiqué made no reference to any military agreement. Ethiopia's Marxist rulers need arms to replace U.S. supplies cut off when they scrapped a 20-year-old alliance with Washington last month.

In a reference to Ethiopia's internal problems the communiqué said the Soviet side "voiced solidarity with the efforts of the people and leadership of Ethiopia in defending revolutionary gains."

The communiqué said the Soviet Union and Ethiopia "condemned the intrigues of the imperialists and other reactionary circles, who are out to intensify tensions in northeastern Africa."

According to Western reports, Moscow and Addis Ababa made a secret arms pact last December after which Soviet-made T-34 tanks and arms were said to have been shipped across the Red Sea to Ethiopia.

Observers feel the absence of reference to military support in the communiqué may indicate a desire for caution in the Kremlin in view of Ethiopia's internal difficulties and its conflict with Soviet-backed Somalia.

The two sides also called for speedy resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference with participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation — a main element of Kremlin Middle East policy.

TASS news agency, which issued the communiqué early today, also published the text of a declaration on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union signed by Col. Mengistu on Friday. The two sides also signed an agreement on cooperation.

The Ethiopian leader, who spent five days in the Soviet Union, left after a visit to Lenin-grad yesterday.

Many political party leaders chose to stand for parliament in Madrid, instead of in their hometown.

Prime Minister Suarez is running with the Democratic Centre Union, a new coalition of Christian Democrats, Social De-

moocrats, Liberals and independents. He announced his decision to stand for parliament last week to bolster the Centrist bloc and prevent the rightwing Popular Alliance of Senor Fraga, a former interior minister, from winning the election.

The Prime Minister will also be aiming to ensure continuation of his political reforms in the new parliament which is intended to rewrite the authoritarian laws left by late Gen. Franco.

Madrid candidates also include Socialist leaders Felipe Gonzalez and Enrique Tierno Galvan and Christian Democrat Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez.

With Senor Carrillo in the Communist Party list for Madrid are Labour leader Marcelino Tamacho and economist Ramon Tamames.

## Suarez, Fraga, Carrillo will stand in Madrid

MADRID, May 9 (R). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, his bitter rightwing critic, Senor Manuel Fraga, and Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo were today listed as Madrid's main contenders for Parliament in Spain's general election on June 15.

The deadline for naming candidates expired at midnight last night, with at least 6,000 people registered to contest 557 seats in the upper and lower houses of the new national parliament.

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## 4 people killed in fire blaze in Amsterdam hotel

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (R). — Four people were killed when fire destroyed on hotel accommodating mainly Swedish and Spanish tourists in central Amsterdam early today, police said.

About 30 of the 100 guests at the 120-bed hotel, situated on one of the city's main shopping streets, were injured and taken to hospital, police said.

Two bodies had been recovered from the blaze, but their identity and nationality were not yet known.

Guests jumped from upstairs windows into the street to escape the blaze which swept through the hotel and spread

to an adjoining bookshop.

Part of the front of the hotel collapsed, falling on one of the fire engines fighting the blaze.

One of the guests, Mr. Roy Acton, of London, told reporters he escaped from the blazing hotel by using his bedsheet as a safety rope to get down to a first floor roof from where firemen lowered him to the ground.

Mr. Acton, a 39-year-old engineer, told reporters he was asleep in his room on the second floor of the hotel when the noise of screaming and windows being smashed woke him up.

## Israel loses priority for U.S. arms supply

TEL AVIV, May 9 (AFP). — The Carter administration has decided against putting Israel on its list of priority nations for the delivery of sophisticated arms, Israeli national radio reported yesterday from the United States.

The news, which is thought to have leaked from talks between State Department officials and the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Simha Diniz, caused some concern here.

Israeli officials said that the United States had a special commitment to provide Israel with the same kind of arms as it delivered to its NATO allies, to Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

But U.S. sources quoted by the Radio denied that there was a commitment arising from Israel's agreement to pull back in the Sinai desert, and said that in any case each delivery to Israel must be decided separately.

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Bassam Bishara

Juma'a Hamad,  
Mohamad Amad,  
Mahmoud Al Kayed  
Responsible Editor:  
Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan  
Tel. 6717/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Ra'i)

## Until peace is reached, the U.S. has a contradiction in its M.E. policy that is fundamental to its interests

**EDITOR'S NOTE** -- This is the fourth in a series of articles on the proceedings of an open discussion between Prof. Malcolm Kerr, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and a number of Jordanian intellectuals and newsmen. We publish the fifth and closing part tomorrow.

Mr. Nahhas: There have been several reports about contacts with the Palestinians and the Israeli leftwing and dissident intellectuals. What kind of future do you see for this?

Prof. Kerr: I should be in favour of this but I don't see that it's going to be fundamental, because if you're only able to reach the most leftwing Israelis, I mean people like Mattityahu Peled and the former director general of the Labour Party -- I mean these people are not without their importance, but they're sort of a little bit marginal in Israel, aren't they? How are the rest of the Israelis going to respond? They might not have much effect.

Dr. Abdul Rahman: We believe right now that probably due to domestic pressures, and after your experience in Vietnam, you're not willing to intervene in the area the way you did in 1958, when you intervened in Lebanon. Do you think there is an opportunity for Israel to make a come-back as the "policeman" who looks after America's interests in the area?

Prof. Kerr: I think that when we think of Israel in the role of an American policeman there's a fundamental problem. I personally think Israel is not suitable for this role because we have too many interests on the Arab side to allow somebody to go and beat the Arabs up on our behalf. I mean what good does that do us?

Arab society as a whole is not the enemy of the United States, and we don't want it to be, we can't afford to have it our enemy. So instead we've got to look for ways to reduce the conflict between the United States and the Arabs as a whole.

Mr. Tutunji: Perhaps, to take a case in point, it has been argued that the 1967 war which resulted in the crushing of the Egyptian army and the end of all Egyptian aspirations or attempts to extend its influence to the Arabian Peninsula was indeed in America's interest.

Prof. Kerr: Well some would say no, and some would even say that it was a sort of a miscalculation that the Baath Party wasn't overthrown in Syria at the same time. But I

think we'd have to discuss further the '67, business and I would like to point out that this kind of strategy -- if we assume that this was Israel's role in American eyes -- is a dangerous long term calculation for the United States. What we don't need is a policeman, we need better relations with the citizens of the area, meaning the citizens in the Arab countries.

Mr. Tutunji: I think it has been argued that Kissinger's whole Middle East line was precisely to stop depending on Israel as a policeman and to place his trust in moderate Arab governments, and to host the influence of Arabs in the region whom the U.S. regards as responsible partners and with whom it can cooperate productively. I think it's gotten to the point where America has made substantial progress and it perhaps feels it ought to follow it up by securing an Arab-Israeli agreement because the Arabs are being insistent on this point.

Prof. Kerr: I agree with you entirely. And I feel that this was basically Kissinger's contention. After all, cooperation with Arab governments is conditional. So now we've got to make a payment, so to speak. And until we get that agreement, if we can ever get it, we still have a contradiction in our Middle East policy that is fundamental to our interests. If we agree that Israel is losing its role as a policeman in the area, I think that this is very dangerous you know, because really the Israelis are very adventurous, and they might actually try to regain that role. This could take the form of a pre-emptive strike, so as to prove to the United States that it is capable of securing the United States' interests. To be more specific, what would be the American reaction if such a thing happened, if Israel were to strike; let us assume that Israel were to seize in one way or another one of the oil wells somewhere in the Gulf.

Prof. Kerr: I find it possible to think of this happening only in certain more specific contexts. As to how the United States would react, I think this will depend very much on the scenario -- just under what circumstances such action was to take place.

It seems to me that there would be two different logical possibilities, one of them being that the United States has had a falling out with the Arab moderates, or maybe the Arab moderates have disappeared and we have only Arab militants, and then we could revert to this idea of the Israeli policeman, and Israel might carry out a pre-emptive strike with some kind of American acquiescence, either tacit or not so tacit. We could all imagine such a scenario, after another Arab-Israeli confrontation, followed by another oil boycott, with Israeli then sending some troops to Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

The other possibility that comes to mind is that Israel would carry out such a strike after she had a quarrel with the United States. Let's suppose that the United States has come to the position where she accepts the negotiating position of the Arabs, and the Israelis are resisting, and the United States tries to bring pressure on Israel. The Israelis, trying to escape that pressure, could then conceivably carry out a pre-emptive strike in order to change the whole game.

Mr. Hamad: Excuse me. Have you heard of the press conference given by Mordechai Gur (it was in January, I believe). He said that Israel had done much for the United States in return for the military assistance it had received.

Prof. Kerr: It sounds exactly like the sort of thing he would say. I am not surprised he would say such a thing.

Mr. Hamad: This confirms that Israel is acting as a policeman.

Prof. Kerr: Not necessarily. I mean, number one, this could simply be an Israeli attitude, a kind of self assertion or arrogance or insistence on their point of view or something like that. I mean every country wants to insist that it's not dependant on another country.

Mr. Hamad: He said in return for this assistance we have secured full-fledged American influence in the Arab World.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Gur said on Jan. 14 that during the 1973 war, after Israeli forces had penetrated both Egyptian and Syrian territory "there was full realization in Washington... that America's position had been greatly bolstered by the fact... it was realised that a situation of flux would allow the U.S. to strengthen its overall position in the Arab World.")

Prof. Kerr: Still, you see, I don't think that we can leave it to the Israelis to define what they mean to us.

Dr. Mahafzah: This may ignore the role of Zionist pressure in the U.S. and we know that probably the assistance of the United States to Israel is mainly due to that pressure rather than to being

## ECONOSCOPE By Jawad Ahmad Industry is the key

His Highness Prince Hassan is in the process of touring industrial firms in Jordan. These are fact-finding tours, where managers have the opportunity to spell out their problems and needs.

No doubt the whole economic climate in Jordan is conducive to industry. Yet this does not nullify the existence of certain hurdles that are surmountable.

For instance, energy is a problem particularly in the places where industries are located. It is sad to see industries popping up here and there with no utilities or services. Once sufficiently large numbers of firms are there, services begin to follow. The more appropriate state of affairs is that services and energy lead industries and not follow them.

The second problem is protection from foreign competition. This is common to all newly-developed countries where the new rising class of industrialists push for high tariff walls in order to allow their infant firms to stand firm on the ground.

However, the situation in Jordan can be paradoxical, because many a time you find an affluent person owning large equity in industry while he is running a lucrative import trading business. These people wear two hats. As importers, they sneer at tariffs and accuse the government of inflation. As industrialists, they demand protection. These tariff-no tariff entrepreneurs are quite a few.

Yet the hope -- the real hope -- lies in the young and energetic entrepreneurs. They are real entrepreneurs

in the Schumpeterian sense. They innovate, take risks, are non-conforming and full of guts. These owner-managers will soon be strengthened by another class of managers who will ultimately have to take over already existing firms that are too complicated to be run by traditional importers.

The problem of tariffs can be quite sensitive because Jordan is largely an importing country. However, we must not let our industry down by over-protecting it to too much competition. A balanced formula should be found, and it can be one where industry can grow without diminishing the Treasury's assets.

The days of strict import-substitution industrialisation are almost gone, and even the topic is scratched from economics' text-books. Jordan, in effect, must embark on a serious export-encouragement policy. The Arab and world climate is quite hospitable now, any move in the proper direction is now worth ten times as much as it would be later.

Another hurdle which is currently facing industry is the high turnover of labour. Some complain that labourers are always tempted by higher salaries here and abroad -- not all. Those who do not complain have resorted to the simple trick of treating their labourers to bonus services and appropriate salaries. Labourers do not always leave their jobs for a small increment if they think the place they already work at is hospitable.

The topic certainly deserves further discussions. This will be picked up next week.

due to a realisation that the United States is serving its own interest. I think it is in the interest of the Israelis to ignore the role of American Zionist pressure and emphasize that they are doing the Americans a service.

Prof. Kerr: The Zionists in the United States are saying this all the time. Of course Israel is an American ally because she is "defending the Middle East against Communism" etc., etc. But let's return to this business about the Israeli pre-emptive strike. In such a case, where let's suppose the United States government has maximum reason to be furious with Israel for carrying out such a strike, would they have the capacity in Washington -- or the clear-sightedness and the courage -- to suppress such an operation or to make the Israelis desist from it? I really don't know.

But to come back to '67, I think that this whole operation is something that we would all

like to know more about in detail. One report that was circulating alleged that the Israeli attack on the American intelligence ship, the Liberty, had to do with an Israeli agreement with the United States to carry out a pre-emptive air strike against Egypt, but the American view -- so the report goes -- was that the Israelis would stop at that point, or they would cross the border but not go more than a few kilometres or something like that. And then the Israelis

said, well, why should we pay attention to these limits? Americans are stuck with it anyway, so we'll just do more. The United States will really have no practical choice but to let it happen. I don't know that's true or not. I would like very much to know.

(Mr. Juma'a Hamad, Director of the Jordan Press Foundation, speaks in this section of the discussion, although his name did not appear in the original list of participants.)

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the title "Guarantees of the Rich People of the World," Al Ra'i editorially comments on the economic conference of the seven richest industrial nations concluded in London Saturday. The paper reviews the decisions voiced in the conference and says that the seven want to hold other nations, especially OPEC nations, responsible for the world economic crisis.

This accusation says Al Ra'i, is representative of the seven's search for a solution to their problems on the account of the developing nations or what is called the Third World.

The paper surveys the economic and political changes that occurred in the world in the last decade and concludes that only cooperation can solve the world problems of economic and political contradiction and competition.

AL SHA'B editorially comments on the Assad-Carter meeting in Geneva Monday. Under the title "Future of War and Peace," the paper says that by Monday night the Arab side would have finished exhibiting its ideas to the American president concerning peace in the Middle East.

AL SHA'B says that though the Palestinian side has been away from this "advanced stage of efforts" for finding ways to the solution of the problem, yet its ideas have been represented by the three Arab leaders who talked to Mr. Carter so far, namely, His Majesty King Hussein, President Assad and President Sadat. The three leaders have insisted that the Palestinians should be represented in Geneva from the beginning up to the end.

It remains, the paper says, for the American leader to expose the U.S. view and say what its ideas are in relation to the problem.

The paper says that the Middle East crisis is the crisis of the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands. The paper concludes that the U.S. has to choose between supporting the Israeli occupation or the right of the Palestinians to determine their own future by themselves on their land, Palestine. The American attitude is very important for the United States is the only big power that can impose its will on the Israelis.

AL DUSTOUR Saturday comments also on the Assad-Carter talks and says the meeting should serve as an opportunity for the U.S. to clarify the role it planned to play in solving the Middle East crisis.

The paper says "It is noted that the meeting was preceded a few days ago by an official Israeli statement... affirming that Israel will reject all American plans to establish peace in the region."

"The statements also affirmed that Israel would not agree to setting up a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil."

Al Dustour adds that: It can thus be said that the talks between Presidents Assad and Carter represent an opportunity which should be used by the U.S. to clarify the nature and extent of the role it plans to carry out in achieving an equitable and total settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. should also indicate whether it intended "honouring and abiding by U.S. resolutions in this connection," the paper added.

The paper wonders whether the American role would be confined to "giving advice" or exceed this to taking "positive action to check Israel's stubbornness and force it to accept a just and total settlement in accordance with the desire of the international community."

**GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?**  
LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT  
WRITE TO: P.O. BOX 6710

## The new Swissair timetable to Switzerland via Beirut: from April 1st till October 31st

		Daily ME313 Boeing 707 FY
Amman	dp	8 45
Beirut	ar	9 40
		Wed & Sat Thu Tue & Fri
		ME/SR 227 ME/SR 217 ME/SR 215
		B-720 B B-720 B B-720 B
		FY FY FY
Beirut	dp	12 45 12 45 12 45
Geneva	ar	15 55 15 55
Zurich	ar	15 50

(Just in case this summer you should be seized with a hankering for snow-covered mountains, deep-blue lakes, magnificent forests, picturesque towns, antique customs, and an ultra-modern infra-structure with three international transit airports.)

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

**ZAFER KAYALI M.D., F.A.P.**

Pediatrician -- American Board Certified

Fellow -- American Academy of Pediatrics  
has moved to his new office.

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THIRD CIRCLE -- JABAL AMMAN.

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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 5	9:20 Reportage
8:00 Qur'an	Channel 6
8:05 Cartoons	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Swiss family Robinson	7:45 Varied
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Phyllis
Channel 3	9:10 Rich man, poor man
7:30 Arts and hobbies	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Gibberville

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning melodies	18:00 Old favourites
7:30 News	18:30 Easy listening
8:00 News reports	17:00 Mail bag
8:00 Sign off	17:45 Pop session
12:00 Pop session	18:00 News summary
12:30 News summary	18:05 Arabs in history
13:05 Pop session	18:30 Sing it again
14:00 News	19:10 News reports
14:10 Radio magazine	19:30 Sign off
14:30 Special feature	19:00 News
15:00 Concert hour	

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Rushnaq (36955)
Amman:	Firas (61921)
Kamel Ya'coub Attieh (82940)	Khafan (44158)
Elias Iskandar Emsih (73566)	Ibn Cina
Irbid:	Zarga:
Mohammad Al Shara'a (2680)	Akrum Momani
Mahmoud Mebyadeen (83309)	Taxia:
Pharmacies:	Talal (25021)
Amman:	Tower (21028)
Sabbagh (23157)	Khayam (41841)
	Nabha (63003)

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	00:30 Rome (Alitalia)
8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	01:30 Cairo
7:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	
8:10 Aqaba	
10:40 Beirut	6:20 Aqaba
11:00 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	8:30 London
11:15 Doha, Kuwait (BA)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	9:30 Paris
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna	9:30 Frankfurt
18:15 Madrid, Athens	11:45 Athens (GA)
18:30 Brussels, Rome	12:15 London (BA)
19:30 Beirut (MEA)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
20:15 Amsterdam (KLM)	18:45 Cairo
20:15 Frankfurt	22:00 Jeddah
20:20 Paris	22:30 Abu Dhabi
21:00 London	23:00 Kuwait
	24:00 Bahrain, Bangkok

### BBC RADIO

14:30 Mathew on Music	15:00 Radio Newswel
15:00 News; 24 hours	15:15 Outlook
15:30 Sarah Ward	16:00 News; Commentary
16:00 The World Today	16:15 Talking about Music
16:30 News; Press Review	16:45 The World Today
16:45 Folk and Country	17:00 News; 24 hours
17:00 News; 24 hours	17:05 Books and Writers
17:45 Portraits from the Past	17:30 Take One
18:00 News	17:45 Sports Round-up
18:15 Short Story	18:00 News; News about Britain
18:30 Talking about Music	18:16 Radio Newswel
18:45 News; U.K. Press Rev.	18:30 The Farming World
19:00 The World Today	19:00 Outlook; News Summary
19:15 Look Ahead	19:45 Stock Market Report
19:30 Financial News	20:00 News; 24 hours
19:45 Ulster 77	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
19:50 Five Stations to Istanbul	21:00 Ulster 77
11:00 News; News about Britain	21:15 Talking about Music
11:15 Famous Yesterday	21:30 Armchair Travels
11:30 Sports International	22:00 News; The World Today
12:00 Radio Newswel	22:25 Financial News
12:15 The Pleasure's Yours	22:35 Arts
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours	23:00 News; Commentary
13:30 In Our Time 1945-1956	23:15 Nature Notebook
14:15 Report on Religion	

### VOICE OF AMERICA

03:00 The Breakfast Show	18:00 Special English. News
03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT: News	18:30 The News, News Summary
06:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT: 19:30 VOA World Report, Letters, Science, Cultural Analyses.	20:00 Special English. News and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest, News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses. News
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses. News Summary	21:30 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses. News
17:30 Dateline	

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence (municipal)	34381-4
Fire headquarters	22009
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36281-3
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	38141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 27777
Airport information (Arabic)	55205

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41836
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37809
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44283
Amman Municipal Library	36111

هكذا على التوالي



## Badran visits King Talal Dam

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## WALL STREET REPORT

## APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologizes to its readers for the non-appearance of the New York stock exchange report. This was caused by abnormal conditions affecting our receiving equipment.

LONDON MARKET REPORT -- No report was received Monday.

Price of gold closed in London Monday at \$141.80/oz.

## Australian air traffic controllers' strike prolonged until Friday

SYDNEY, May 9 (R). — Air traffic controllers voted yesterday to extend until next Friday a strike which has closed all Australian airports and disrupted travel plans of about 150,000 domestic and international passengers.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's cabinet, meeting in emergency session, decided to refer the strike to the country's arbitration commission which handles industrial disputes.

Transport Minister Peter Nixon told reporters the government wanted the case to be settled on its merits, without taking into account inconvenience to people.

The controllers want a 36 per cent pay rise to bring their salaries into line with those of airline pilots. They say their responsibilities are the same.

The strike started last Friday night and was originally intended to last 48 hours, but the controllers voted Sunday by 421 to 363 to prolong their walkout.

Australia's international airline, Qantas, was the hardest hit of the overseas carriers. It already has a backlog of about 20,000 passengers.

A Qantas spokesman said another 2,500 passengers a day would be affected by the strike's extension.

British Airways, another major carrier to Australia, expects to have a backlog of about 10,000 passengers by Friday. Other international airlines like Pan-Am, Alitalia and Air France also have many stranded passengers in Australia and overseas.

The major domestic airlines, TAA and Ansett, are to ask the arbitration commission for permission to stand down most of their employees.

In a joint statement they said the strike would cost them \$4 million (2,650,000) a week in wages.

A British Airways spokesman said the strike was costing international airlines about \$100,000 each a day. The spokesman said the effect would be felt on routes in South East Asia, the Middle East and Europe because many airlines on their way to and from Australia picked up passengers for short journeys.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
JORDAN VALLEY COMMISSION

## INVITATION TO TENDERERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKETING CENTRE FOR THE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

The Jordan Valley Commission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, invites qualified international contractors and first class Jordanian contractors (according to classification of the ministry of public works) to submit tenders for the construction of buildings and other facilities required for the grading, packing and marketing centre for the Farmers Association at Arda Village in the Jordan Valley located about 50 kms. west of Amman.

The works include the design, fabrication, supply and erection of steel structures covering an area of about 19,000 square metres of buildings having a maximum span of 35 metres. The work includes the construction of reinforced concrete buildings covering an area of about 1,800 square metres and other civil and architectural works.

This project will be jointly financed by the government of Jordan and the government of the Netherlands through a grant.

The tender documents will be available for purchase at the offices of the Jordan Valley Commission, Jabal Amman, P.O. Box 2769, from May 9, 1977 until May 23, 1977. The charges for these documents are JD 20 or its equivalent in foreign currency. These charges are non-refundable.

The last date for delivery of tenders shall be 12:00 noon local time on June 25, 1977 at the offices of the Jordan Valley Commission in Jabal Amman, Main Administration Building.

Omar Abdallah Dokhgan  
President

## FARM SPRINKLER IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT FOR JORDAN

The Jordan Valley Commission (JVC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites bidders from United States of America (U.S.) manufacturers and regular dealers of farm sprinkler irrigation equipment, to be of U.S. make, for the supply of the below listed commodities for use in the Jordan Valley. Quantities shown are approximate:

17,764	farm hydrants	
171,310	pipeline section	50 mm X 6 metres long
19,455	pipeline sections	75 mm X 6 metres long
171,310	coupler sets	50 mm
19,975	coupler sets	75 mm
82,996	sprinkler riser sections	25 mm X 1 metres long
83,396	sprinklers	

Tenders will include fittings, accessories, spare parts and special tools necessary for installation and operation of the equipment tendered. The above items will be divided into groups of smaller quantities. A contract will be awarded on the basis of the lowest responsive CIF bid to Aqaba, Jordan for each group. The JVC reserves the right to award each group or all groups to a single bidder.

This procurement is scheduled to be financed by a U.S. Government A.I.D. loan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Payment will be made in U.S. dollars through irrevocable letters of credit.

Bid documents may be obtained gratis at the following locations beginning on May 4, 1977:

In Washington:

Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Attn: Robert F. Fedel  
NE/CD, Rm 4712 NS  
Phone: (202) 632-1830

In Amman, Jordan:

The Jordan Valley Commission  
P.O. Box 2769  
Amman, Jordan  
Telex: 1692 JO

No charge will be made for documents.

Bids must be received at the Jordan Embassy, 2319 Wyoming Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 no later than 12 noon (local time) on June 6, 1977.

Late bids will not be accepted.

All inquiries should be addressed to:

Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523  
Attn: Robert F. Fedel  
NE/CD, Rm 4712 NS  
Phone: (202) 632-1830

With copy to:

The President  
The Jordan Valley Commission  
P.O. Box 2769  
Amman, Jordan  
Telex: 1692 JO

This advertisement has been placed in the U.S. with the AID office of small business and in the Commerce Business Daily magazine.

Omar Abdallah Dokhgan  
President

## FOR RENT

Newly built two storey building located in a quiet housing locality in the employees housing area in Shmainsani. Each storey consists of 3 bedrooms, sitting room, living room, dining room and a modern kitchen with two verandas and central heating.

Call 38781 or 24354 from 2 a.m. - 2 p.m.

## Bauknecht

If you're looking for the best for your home and kitchen, we invite you to visit our exhibition rooms in Abdali, opposite the General Headquarters -- Tel. 65720.

AL NASR MODERN EQUIPMENT CO.

You can have a look at what modern technology has achieved with refrigerators, washing machines, built-in electric water heaters, in addition to ready-made and fully equipped kitchens as you would like them.

Product of  
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We provide complete maintenance and spare parts at very reasonable prices. Bauknecht, a distinctive name in the field of electrical and home appliances.

## HORSE RACING RESULTS

## FIRST RACE:

SHALABIEH, owner Ali A. Soukout.  
The winner in the first race 8.5.77.

## SECOND RACE:

SAAD AYMAN, owner H.H. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser.  
The winner in the second race 8.5.77.

## THIRD RACE:

MIHMAS, owner Tawfiq Ksous.  
The winner in the third race 8.5.77.

## FOURTH RACE:

FAWAR, owner Sami Yaqoub.  
The winner in the fourth race 8.5.77.

## FIFTH RACE:

FOZAN, owner H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil.  
The winner in the fifth race 8.5.77.

## SIXTH RACE:

FAKHIR ZIAD, owner Sami Yaqoub.  
The winner in the sixth race 8.5.77.

## THIRD RACE

For beginner horses  
Distance 1,400 metres

The first: MIHMAS, owner Tawfiq Ksous.

Time: 1.38 minute.

The second: EL HABBAB, owner Tawfiq Ksous.

The third: MARTINAZ, owner Wasif Bisharat.

Win: 200 fils — JD 1  
Twin: 400 fils — JD 6

## FOURTH RACE

For third class horses  
Distance 1,600 metres

The first: FAWAR, owner Sami Yaqoub  
Time: 1.47.4 minute.

The second: EL KARAMEH, owner H. H. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser.

The third: ZOBAAH, owner Wasif Bisharat.

Win: 200 fils — 700 fils  
Twin: 400 fils — 700 fils

## FIRST RACE

For beginner local country horses  
Distance 1,000 metres

The first: SHALABIEH, owner Ali A. Soukout.

Time: 1.12.5 minute.

The second: HAMAMIH, owner Mazin S. Lallas.

The third: SAKIR, owner Rashid Odeh.

Win: 200 fils — JD 8  
Twin: 400 fils — JD 4

## SECOND RACE

For beginner horses 4 and 5 years old  
Distance 1,600 metres

The first: SAAD AYMAN, owner H.H. Sherif Jamil Ibn Naser.

Time: 1.51 minute.

The second: A. EL HAWA, owner Bahjat and Issam Fanous.

The third: KWAIES, owner Tawfiq Ksous.

Win: 200 fils — 400 fils  
Twin: 400 fils — JD 8

## FIFTH RACE

For third class horses, 4 and 5 years old  
Distance 2,000 metres

The first: FOZAN, owner H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil.

Time: 2.24 minute.

The second: TUL, owner Khalil F. Borqan.

The third: MARHAB, owner Saif H. Majali.

Win: 200 fils — 300 fils  
Twin: 400 fils — JD 1

## SIXTH RACE

For second class horses  
Distance 1,400 metres

The first: FAKHIR ZIAD, owner Sami Yaqoub.

Time: 1.35.3 minute.

The second: TARRAD, owner Tawfiq Ksous.

The third: GHANDORAH, owner Ismail Salem.

Win: 200 fils — JD 4  
Twin: 400 fils — JD 25  
Double tote: 400 fils — JD 8





48. Leftist
51. One



## U.S. State Department: Libya, Iraq, S. Yemen, Somalia aid "terrorists"

WASHINGTON, May 9 (R). — The U.S. State Department has accused the Libyan Jamahiriya, Iraq, South Yemen and Somalia of actively supporting "terrorist" groups, according to congressional cor-

respondence made public yesterday.

The countries were singled out in a letter and other material provided by the department to Republican Sen. Jacob Javits. Mr. Douglas Heck, the State

Department's coordinator for combating terrorism, told the senator in a letter:

"There is, unfortunately, every indication that international terrorism is on the increase and we will have to prepare ourselves to deal with further attacks on American citizens and installations abroad, including those of American companies."

Mr. Heck was replying last month to a request from Sen. Javits for the Carter administration's plans to combat air hijackings and other international violence.

Mr. Heck said the United States was taking new initiatives against violence, including developing closer cooperation with "like-minded governments." He did not describe the initiatives further.

He said, however, the United States had not been successful in getting multilateral enforcement agreements against countries which refused to join in such initiatives.

In a paper accompanying his letter, Mr. Heck said the Libyan Jamahiriya since at least 1972 has "actively assisted a number of terrorist groups and individuals."

He said these primarily have been members of several "rejectionist" factions of the Palestinian movement who broke away from more "moderate" Palestinian leaders.

"The government of Iraq is a major supporter of rejectionist Palestinian elements which repudiate a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute," he said.

He also said some public evidence showed that South Yemen "has on occasion allowed its territory to be used as a sanctuary for terrorists."

## 72% of Israelis oppose Palestinian state even if federated to Jordan, opinion poll indicates

TEL AVIV, May 9 (R). — Seventy-two per cent of Israelis questioned last week in a national poll opposed the creation of a Palestinian state "even if it was federated with Jordan," it was announced yesterday.

The authoritative Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) said the figure was the highest yet in a series of similar polls held since the 1973 Middle East war for the independent newspaper, Haaretz.

The previous average had been just over 60 per cent, PORI said.

The latest poll showed that 18 per cent supported the establishment of a Palestinian state, while about 3 per cent said they would back it if "certain adjustments" were made in Israel's borders. The remaining 7 per cent had no opinion on the subject, PORI added.

The Israeli government has opposed the setting up of an independent state in the occupied West Bank. It maintains that the Palestinian question must be solved "within the framework of a peace settlement with Jordan."

## Massive vote cast for independent Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of Afars and Issas, May 9 (Agencies). — The people of France's last African colony voted overwhelmingly in favour of independence in yesterday's referendum here, final results showed today.

The results were: Registered voters: 105,962 of whom 82 per cent cast their vote.

Yes: 80,864 (95.7 per cent). No: 199.

Blank votes: 784.

In the parallel voting for a Constituent National Assembly on a 65-seat single list put up by the largely Issa grouping, the Popular Independence Rally (RPI), only about 10 per cent of voters obeyed a call by Afar-dominated parties for blank votes to be returned, and results were overwhelmingly in favour of the list.

Official results for Djibouti

town in the assembly election show that of the total voting 98.28 per cent turnout, 42,229 backed the RPI list -- a percentage of 94.09 -- and 2,652 cast blank votes.

The organisation's leader, Mr. Hassan Gouled, expected to become independent Djibouti's first head of state, called the results "an success for the people."

High Commissioner Camille d'Ornano told reporters yesterday that France had made no effort to influence the result.

The 7,000-strong French garrison was confined to barracks on full alert, but polling passed off without incident.

Inter-communal violence between the two rugged nomad groups marred previous referendum and elections when the minority Afars were favoured by the French at the expense of the Issas.

Since the last referendum in 1967, the French have increased the number of voting cards distributed from 39,000 leaving the Issas, who have been the driving force for independence, in the majority.

Observers from the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Arab League were on hand to help supervise the referendum.

In a separate development, the Cairo daily Al-Ahram reported today that Egypt has decided to establish an embassy in Djibouti as soon as the new state is officially proclaimed independent.

As one of the first countries to open a consulate in Djibouti, Egypt would support the new country's application if it asked to join the Arab League, Al-Ahram said.

Al-Ahram added that the task of safeguarding Djibouti's independence would fall to all Arab states. The new state was being born at a time when Africa was undergoing "extreme-ly difficult circumstances."

The naval bases which Ethiopian government has moved to the Soviet Union and arms which are being flown from Moscow are among the daily updates. Somalia, the Ethiopian revolution and independent Republic of Djibouti, the Egyptian paper said.

## Soviet leaders to visit Ethiopia

MOSCOW, May 9 (AFP). — Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin are expected to visit Ethiopia, Pravda reported today.

Dates would be arranged, the Soviet party daily reported, marking the end of a visit here by Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi.

Mr. Zenawi, who is also the Ethiopian head of state since the 1974 revolution in Addis Ababa, overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie.

He delivered the invitation during talks at the Kremlin from May 4 to 8. Lt. Col. Mengistu Hailemariam, the new Ethiopian leader, went to Leningrad yesterday, the paper said, after signing a statement, cooperation agreements and a consular convention with Soviet leaders.

## Ethiopians prepare to march into Eritrea, guerrillas say

DAMASCUS, May 9 (R). — At least 80,000 armed Ethiopians are massing south of the strategic Red Sea Province of Eritrea in apparent preparation for a huge offensive against guerrillas fighting for Eritrea's independence, a guerrilla leader said here yesterday.

"Over the past two weeks, about 80,000 militiamen and armed peasants have poured in to the Mekele region," Mr. Abdullah Suleiman, a leading member of one of the three Eritrean guerrilla organisations told Reuters.

"More are on the way. The Ethiopians are planning to involve about 200,000 armed men in a march into Eritrea. We are making preparations to counter the thrust."

Mekele, south of Eritrea Province, is on the main highway linking Ethiopia's capital of Addis Ababa with the Eritrean capital of Asmara, headquarters of the Ethiopian army's Second Division.

Mr. Suleiman reiterated earlier guerrilla statements that more than 90 per cent of the Eritrean countryside was controlled by men of the three organisations fighting for independence. But he denied recent reports from Addis Ababa that the guerrillas had stormed the

town of Tessenet near the Sudanese border.

Both Tessenet and Eritrea's second biggest town, Keren, were "completely encircled by guerrilla forces, as were all other major towns in the province."

"The Ethiopians there are running short of food and other supplies," Mr. Suleiman said.

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) which is closely cooperating militarily with the other groups despite continued political differences.

The men he said were massing south of Eritrea's border are members of Ethiopia's newly-formed People's Militia, a force which has its roots in an ill-fated "Peasants' March" into northern Ethiopia last April.

The march was called off after a series of clashes in which Eritrean guerrillas killed hundreds -- according to some accounts thousands -- of ill-armed and ill-trained peasants trying to move into Eritrea.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, members of the "People's Militia" are vastly better trained than participants in the Peasants' March, though they have been issued only with light weapons.

Recent realignments in the Arab World have turned Eritrea into a factor which could tip the balance of power in the strategically important Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

Declarations by several Arab states earlier this year that the Red Sea should be an area of Arab influence were clearly aimed at Ethiopia, whose only two outlets to the sea are the Red Sea Ports of Massawa and Assab.

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## Giscard indicates he may dissolve parliament if it rejects any vital bill

PARIS, May 9 (AFP). — A warning by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he may dissolve parliament and precipitate a general election if the assembly rejects any bill he considers vital emerged from an interview with him in the latest issue of the newsweekly L'Express.

In the interview, conducted by the magazine's managing editor, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Prime Minister Raymond Barre lost the April 28 vote on his government's policy, a debate in which Mr. Barre came under heavy fire from the Gaullists in the ruling majority, he (Mr. Giscard d'Estaing) would have dissolved the assembly.

He would have done so, he said, because "the principal leaders of the majority have been saying continually in recent months that they support Mr. Raymond Barre's economic policy."

If they had not voted their confidence in Mr. Barre, "all their statements would have been refuted and the majority would have been split," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

It would then have been up to the nation to settle the question.

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of the majority adding it to those of the Socialist and Communist deputies creating a situation preliminary to the arrival in power of representatives of the (Socialist-Communist) joint programme.

He said that the government would agree to some of the bills being modified in National Assembly, but it bill which the government considered important to its functioning were rejected, the government would call for a vote of confidence.

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## France wins Eurovision Song Contest

LONDON, May 9 (R). — France won the Eurovision Song Contest here Saturday night with "L'oiseau et l'enfant" (the bird and the child), sung by Miss Marie Myrland.

More than 200 million television viewers in 28 countries watched Miss Myrland wipe tears from her eyes as juries in the 18 competing countries, linked to London, voted her the winner.

The United Kingdom came second and the Irish Republic third.

The win virtually guaranteed instant stardom to the French singer, who delighted the audience at the suburban Wembley Conference Centre with her ballad.

Not only the winner but, judging by past contests for some of the other performers, she can expect to reap big financial rewards.

Apart from the viewers who saw the show live, up to 300 million outside Europe will see recorded versions.

This year's contest was almost cancelled when British cameramen threatened not to transmit the show in support of a pay claim.

But after withdrawing as

hosts of the competition the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) finally took it on again when the cameramen agreed to put their case to an independent tribunal.

The contest which British critics love to hate has this year had at least the usual amount of controversy. The Belgian group Dream Express, with their song "A million in 1,2,3," were reported to have been instructed to change their costumes because they were seen through.

Pre-show anxieties that politics might intrude proved groundless.

The Austrian group Schmetterlinge (butterflies), who had interrupted a Berlin television show to urge workers to attend a May Day rally, simply sang their number, although this light-hearted caricature of the commercialisation of pop music.

The Portuguese group Los Amigos (the friends) were the other entrants with a political dimension, singing of post-revolutionary life in their country.

Portugal was voted 14th and Austria 16th out of the 18 entrants.

In fourth place was Monaco and Greece came fifth.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, May 9 (AFP). — United States ambassadors to African countries began a conference here today under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaufele, with senior State Department officials attending. Washington's U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young is scheduled to arrive tomorrow. About 100 African diplomats are taking part. The conference is to review U.S. policy in Africa, sources said.

\* TEL AVIV, May 9 (Agencies). — Israel has decided to move several major armament factories and military suppliers to the southern Negev (NEGEV) and northern Galilee regions. An official source said the decision had been taken within the framework of a "population dispersal programme" for the whole territory, rather than following any principle of centralisation on the coastal region. The move will cost an estimated 2,000 million pounds (about \$220 million) and will take between seven and eight years. Meanwhile, an Israeli firm yesterday announced plans to produce helicopters both for the local market and for export. The firm is Israel Aircraft Industry (IAI), which already manufactures the Kfir fighter plane and other aircraft, Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles and Shafir air-to-air missiles. IAI Director Al Shwimmer said his firm was studying the Israeli air force's need for a locally-produced helicopter and marketing prospects abroad.

\* NARITA, Japan, May 9 (R). — Some 400 people were reported injured here yesterday when leftwing radicals hurling petrol bombs battled with riot police in demonstrations against the new Tokyo International Airport. The clashes erupted after almost 4,000 farmers, leftists and other protesters, facing an equal number of police, met for a rally following the demolition last Friday of steel obstacle towers they had built in 1971 and 1972 near the airport's main runway.

\* NEW DELHI, May 9 (R). — A former cabinet colleague of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and four ex-members of parliament were among nine people who resigned yesterday from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party. Mr. Dinesh Singh, minister in former Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet until 1971, and the others said in their resignation letter they were quitting the party because it was moving away from its basic policies and programme.

\* TOKYO, May 9 (R). — A 25-year-old American yesterday tried to hijack an airliner and make it fly to Moscow by seizing a woman passenger and holding a razor at her neck. But cabin crew managed to overpower him, and last night he was in police custody. It happened as an American Northwest Airlines Jumbo jetliner was flying from Tokyo to Honolulu with 248 passengers and a crew of 14. Police said Mr. Bruce Trayer, from Wisconsin, took a Japanese woman passenger as hostage, held a razor to her neck as she sat in front of him, and demanded that the plane should go to Moscow. After he had been overpowered, the plane flew back to Tokyo and police detained Mr. Trayer.

Blonde Greek singer Bessy Argyraki, who took part in the Greek entry "Music lessons," surprised her fellow performers on Friday night by announcing her engagement to composer Yannis Petritsis, who flew to London specially to pop the question.

Security at the plush new conference centre was tight, and even the artists are searched before getting into the building.

The show was compared by Miss Angela Ripston, the BBC's only woman newscaster, who is a household name in Britain.

Mekele, south of Eritrea Province, is on the main highway linking Ethiopia's capital of Addis Ababa with the Eritrean capital of Asmara, headquarters of the Ethiopian army's Second Division.

Mr. Suleiman reiterated earlier guerrilla statements that more than 90 per cent of the Eritrean countryside was controlled by men of the three organisations fighting for independence. But he denied recent reports from Addis Ababa that the guerrillas had stormed the

town of Tessenet near the Sudanese border.

Both Tessenet and Eritrea's second biggest town, Keren, were "completely encircled by guerrilla forces, as were all other major towns in the province."

"The Ethiopians there are running short of food and other supplies," Mr. Suleiman said.

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) which is closely cooperating militarily with the other groups despite continued political differences.

The men he said were massing south of Eritrea's border are members of Ethiopia's newly-formed People's Militia, a force which has its roots in an ill-fated "Peasants' March" into northern Ethiopia last April.

The march was called off after a series of clashes in which Eritrean guerrillas killed hundreds -- according to some accounts thousands -- of ill-armed and ill-trained peasants trying to move into Eritrea.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, members of the "People's Militia" are vastly better trained than participants in the Peasants' March, though they have been issued only with light weapons.

Recent realignments in the Arab World have turned Eritrea into a factor which could tip the balance of power in the strategically important Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

Declarations by several Arab states earlier this year that the Red Sea should be an area of Arab influence were clearly aimed at Ethiopia, whose only two outlets to the sea are the Red Sea Ports of Massawa and Assab.

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## Israelis said to fear U.S. will use influence to impose Mideast settlement

By Bernard Edinger

TEL AVIV, May 9 (R). — Israeli leaders are trying to hide concern that the United States may soon attempt to impose a Middle East peace plan unacceptable to Israel, according to political sources here.

Acting Premier Shimon Peres and other leaders repeat so regularly that they do not expect the U.S. to impose a solution that the Israeli press and public appear widely convinced that such pressure from Washington is in fact imminent.

Many Israelis believe the pressure could start when Foreign Minister Yigal Allon meets U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on May 11 in London, ostensibly to hear the result of talks between President Carter and Arab leaders.

Mr. Vance's recent disclosure that the U.S. would later this year suggest to Israel and the Arabs ways of settling the Middle East conflict led to a spate of newspaper editorials here that said Israel's basic security requirements would inevitably be ignored by the United States.

"The U.S. is checking our pulse to see whether Israel has reached a degree of political degeneration that would permit selling us some broken glass as a jewel," commented the daily Yediot Aharanot.